



Security Council

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Identical letters dated 24 August 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 22 August 2002 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the fact that United States and British aircraft continued to fly hostile sorties against Iraq in the unlawful no-flight zones in the period from 16 July to 17 August 2002.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed A. Aldouri
Permanent Representative



**Annex to the identical letters dated 24 August 2002 from the
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the
Security Council**

I should like to inform you that the United States of America and the United Kingdom have in recent weeks continued their aerial aggression against the Republic of Iraq and that this aggression has targeted many civilian and military sites and installations. United States and British warplanes based in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Turkey thus penetrated Iraq's airspace and carried out 1,119 armed sorties in the period from 16 July to 17 August 2002, 863 of them from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and 256 from Turkey.

In the course of these acts of aggression, on 19 July 2002 United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Qadisiyah governorate, killing five citizens, wounding 17 others and damaging homes and civilian and military installations.

On 23 July 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Qadisiyah governorate, killing one citizen, wounding 22 others and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 28 July 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 15 August 2002, United States and British warplanes bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, wounding three citizens and damaging civilian and military installations.

On the same day, United States and British warplanes bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit governorate, damaging civilian and military installations, as set forth in the statement enclosed herein.

The enforcement by the United States and the United Kingdom of no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq is a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the established norms of international law and the Security Council resolutions urging States to respect Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, and it constitutes armed aggression against Iraq that has been ongoing since 1991. The international community has condemned the maintenance of the no-flight zones as representing an illegal use of force against an independent State. At his press conference of 19 December 2001 the Secretary-General of the United Nations did the same, when he said (press release SG/SM/8081):

"[I indicated that] ... I did not see anything in the Security Council resolution that authorizes the imposition or the enforcement of a no-flight zone. But several countries have decided to do it ...".

The attacks being launched by United States and British aircraft on Iraqi towns and villages and on structures that are basic to life in the country, including health-care and educational establishments and houses of worship, constitute blatant and continuing State terrorism and gross interference in the internal affairs of Iraq. When the 30-nation aggression of 1991 failed to break the will of Iraqis or to impair their freedom and independence, the United States and the United Kingdom

proceeded to take the unilateral decision to impose the no-flight zones, first in northern Iraq on 7 April 1991 and then in southern Iraq on 27 August 1992, and they used armed force to attack Iraqi civilian and military installations with a view to undermining Iraq's stability and endangering the lives of its people.

Although the entire world has condemned this aggression and despite the letters we address to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council providing details of these acts of terrorist aggression, the United States continues to proclaim its contempt for the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the Security Council, and the Security Council has taken no action with regard to this terrorist aggression. This raises serious questions about the credibility of the United Nations and the Security Council and about their capacity to apply the norms of the Charter to all without distinction and without the use of double standards or to halt the acts of aggression of two of the permanent members of the Council that constitute a serious breach of regional and international peace and security.

The Government of Iraq considers that the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom must bear full responsibility for this terrorist aggression. It affirms Iraq's established entitlement under the Charter of the United Nations and international law to exercise its legitimate right to defend itself against this ongoing hostile, terrorist activity and to claim just compensation for these acts of aggression.

In the context of the responsibilities assigned to you as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security, we express the hope that you will call upon the governments of the countries in question to halt forthwith their continuing aggression against Iraq, make them bear the responsibility for it and urge the regional parties that are facilitating its continuation to desist from doing so.

(Signed) Naji Sabri
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Violations of the airspace of the Republic of Iraq by United States and British warplanes, 16 July-17 August 2002

I. Northern region

In the northern region 256 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

1. At 1200 hours on 17 July 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Aqrah, Dohuk, Irbil, Zakho and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1300 hours, drove them off.
2. At 1220 hours on 22 July 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Baibo, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah, Mosul, Irbil, Dokan and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1520 hours, drove them off.
3. At 1205 hours on 23 July 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Baibo, Ba'shiqah, Ayn Zalah, Dohuk, Rawanduz and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1730 hours, drove them off.
4. At 1225 hours on 24 July 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Dohuk, Zakho, Rawanduz and Aqrah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1425 hours, drove them off.
5. At 1405 hours on 25 July 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Aqrah, Amadiyah, Baibo, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil, Rawanduz and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1700 hours, drove them off.
6. At 1130 hours on 29 July 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties, were supported

by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Dukan, Mosul, Irbil and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

7. At 1250 hours on 31 July 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Irbil, Rawanduz, Baibo, Amadiyah, Dukan, Sinjar, Mosul and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1440 hours, drove them off.

8. At 1145 hours on 1 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Irbil, Ayn Zalah, Amadiyah and Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1215 hours on 2 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Irbil, Dukan, Rawanduz, Aqrah and Ayn Saqy areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1420 hours, drove them off.

10. At 1135 hours on 5 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Baibo, Irbil, Amadiyah and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1405 hours, drove them off.

11. At 1205 hours on 6 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Baibo, Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Amadiyah, Rawanduz, Irbil and Dukan areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1355 hours, drove them off.

12. At 1125 hours on 7 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Dukan, Amadiyah, Irbil, Rawanduz and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1335 hours, drove them off.

13. At 1130 hours on 8 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Aqrah, Amadiyah, Ayn Zalah, Irbil and Dukan areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1320 hours, drove them off.

14. At 1105 hours on 12 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Aqrah, Amadiyah, Irbil, Tall Afar and Rawanduz. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

15. At 1100 hours on 13 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Aqrah, Amadiyah, Irbil, Tall Afar and Ayn Zalah. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

16. At 1130 hours on 14 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Baibo, Dohuk, Aqrah, Rawanduz, Amadiyah, Irbil, Tall Afar, Mosul and Ayn Zalah. areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1435 hours, drove them off.

II. Southern region

In the southern region 863 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

1. At 1145 hours on 16 July 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Salman, Lasaf, Artawi, Nukhayb, Nasiriyah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1315 hours, drove them off.

2. At 2155 hours on 17 July 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 32 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an

AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Safwan, Artawi, Jalibah, Busayyah, Salman, Lasaf and Ashbah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0030 hours, drove them off.

3. At 2315 hours on 18 July 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Afak, Najaf, Karbala, Taqtaqanah, Aziz, Chabaish, Jalibah, Artawi and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0145 hours, drove them off.

4. At 2235 hours on 19 July 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 40 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Rumaythah, Shinafiyah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Samawah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Diwaniyah and Salman areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Qadisiyah governorate, killing five citizens, wounding 17 others and damaging homes and civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0230 hours, drove them off.

5. At 2050 hours on 21 July 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Salman, Artawi and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2230 hours, drove them off.

6. At 2125 hours on 22 July 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Shinafiyah, Samawah, Artawi, Busayyah, Salman, Nasiriyah, Shatrah and Rifa'i areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2300 hours, drove them off.

7. At 0530 hours on 23 July 2002, United States and British aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside

Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Karbala, Kut, Najaf, Nu'maniyah, Diwaniyah, Lasaf and Artawi areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Qadisiyah governorate, killing one citizen, wounding 22 others and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0530 hours, drove them off.

8. At 0755 hours on 25 July 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 46 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Lasaf, Ashbajah, Chabaish, Amarah, Afak, Qal'at Sukkar, Rifa'i, Shatrah, Rumaythah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Taqtaqanah, Busayyah, Salman, Jalibah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1100 hours, drove them off.

9. At 0920 hours on 26 July 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Qal'at Sukkar, Rumaythah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Ashbajah, Lasaf, Jalibah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1100 hours, drove them off.

10. At 0755 hours on 27 July 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basra, Samawah, Qal'at Sukkar, Busayyah, Salman, Artawi, Qurnah, Taqtaqanah, Nasiriyah and Qal'at Salih areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1215 hours, drove them off.

11. At 1045 hours on 28 July 2002, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Artawi, Busayyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Samawah, Nu'maniyah, Hashimiyah, Kut, Shatrah and Lasaf areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1305 hours, drove them off.

12. At 1145 hours on 29 July 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Jalibah, Artawi, Samawah, Shatrah, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Nasiriyah and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1325 hours, drove them off.
13. At 0725 hours on 31 July 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 32 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Qurnah, Basra, Qal'at Salih, Nukhayb, Shatrah, Afak, Kut, Artawi and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1205 hours, drove them off.
14. At 0820 hours on 2 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 26 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Artawi, Shatrah, Jalibah, Rifa'i, Samawah, Qal'at Sukkar, Shinafiyah, Nasiriyah, Rumaythah, Qal'at Salih, Ashbajah, Salman, Lasaf, Amarah, Karbala, Nukhayb and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1045 hours, drove them off.
15. At 0620 hours on 3 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Ashbajah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Lasaf, Shatrah, Mishkhab, Qal'at Sukkar, Hayy, Rifa'i, Najaf and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0920 hours, drove them off.
16. At 0730 hours on 4 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basra, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Salman, Ashbajah, Artawi and Chabaish areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0910 hours, drove them off.
17. At 0635 hours on 5 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and

from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Samawah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Amarah, Najaf, Salman, Busayyah, Lasaf, Ashbajah, Nukhayb and Diwaniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0900 hours, drove them off.

18. At 0805 hours on 6 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 52 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Ashbajah, Lasaf, Busayyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Afak, Samawah, Amarah, Qurnah, Basra, Nu'maniyah, Najaf, Nasiriyah, Nukhayb, Qal'at Sukkar, Artawi, Jalibah and Taqtaqanah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1315 hours, drove them off.

19. At 0940 hours on 7 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-18 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 32 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Ashbajah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Chabaish, Taqtaqanah, Rifa'i, Afak, Qal'at Sukkar, Samawah, Mishkhab, Diwaniyah, Nukhayb, Najaf, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Salman, Shatrah and Rumaythah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1230 hours, drove them off.

20. At 1010 hours on 8 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 40 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Chabaish, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih and Samawah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1225 hours, drove them off.

21. At 1255 hours on 9 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Najaf, Diwaniyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Ali al-Gharbi, Shinafiyah, Busayyah, Hayy, Qurnah, Jalibah, Salman and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1550 hours, drove them off.

22. At 2125 hours on 11 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Lasaf, Jalibah and Nukhayb areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2345 hours, drove them off.

23. At 2235 hours on 12 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Jalibah, Artawi, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0010 hours, drove them off.

24. At 2345 hours on 13 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Busayyah, Ashbajah, Lasaf and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0115 hours, drove them off.

25. At 2335 hours on 14 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 46 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basra, Qurnah, Amarah, Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah, Hashimiyah, Afak, Chabaish, Nasiriyah, Hayy, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Nu'maniyah, Diwaniyah, Rumaythah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Ashbajah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0225 hours, drove them off.

26. At 2325 hours on 15 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 46 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Afak, Diwaniyah and Nu'maniyah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, wounding three citizens and damaging civilian and military installations. On the same day, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0120 hours, drove them off.

27. At 1145 hours on 16 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 27 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi Arabia. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Najaf, Taqtaqanah, Artawi, Rifa'i and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1420 hours, drove them off.

28. At 1100 on 17 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 46 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Basra, Amarah, Salman, Busayyah, Lasaf, Qurnah, Qal'at Sukkar, Rumaythah, Amarah, Artawi and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1445 hours, drove them off.